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scheinlich, dass die Räthsel in ihrem vollen Umfange den Dichter Cynewulf zum Verfasser haben. Das stilistische Moment führt uns freilich nicht direct zu diesem Ergebniss, auch nicht die Betrachtung des Wortschatzes, wohl aber die Gemeinsamkeit einer grossen Menge von charakteristischen Ausdrücken und Anschauungen, die Behandlung der Quellen und vor Allem die Aehnlichkeit in Verskunst und Sprache. Eine nothwendige Voraussetzung ist dabei, dass die Räthsel ein Jugendwerk des Dichters sind, was ich S. 9. 16. 56. zu begründen versucht habe."

In an appendix Herzfeld continues (p. 71):

"In einem jüngst erschienenen Aufsatz über Cynewulf (*Anglia* xiii, 1 ff.) hat Sievers auf Grund grammatischer Erwägungen die Ansicht geäussert, dass nichts uns hindere, die Räthsel des Exeterbuchs vor Cynewulf zu verlegen. Ich habe mich nun allerdings von der Stichhaltigkeit seiner Gründe nicht überzeugen können. Wenn es nämlich feststeht, dass die Hauptwerke Cy.'s nach 750 zu setzen sind, so bereitet die Datirung der Räthsel, wofern man sie, wie oben wiederholt betont wurde, als ein Jugendwerk des Dichters ansieht, nur geringe Schwierigkeit. Ich denke, sie werden etwa im zweiten Viertel des achten Jahrhunderts entstanden sein, also grade in der Zeit, in welcher die von Sievers geschilderten Lautübergänge sich vollzogen."

3. Herzfeld and Sievers agree in denying Cynewulf's authorship of the first Riddle. Herzfeld says (pp. 67-8):

"Nach dem Gesagten wird man also wohl zugeben müssen, dass es gewagt ist, dies Stück Cynewulf zuzuschreiben."

Sievers' view is thus expressed (*Anglia* xiii, 19):

"Aber was führt denn überhaupt zur annahme der identität des rätseldichters mit Cynewulf? Im grunde doch nichts, als Leo's unmögliche deutung des ersten rätsels auf den namen *Cynewulf*. Ich sage mit bedacht 'unmögliche deutung.'"

In his appendix Herzfeld adds (p. 72):

"Gegen Leo's Deutung des ersten Räthsels hat sich nun auch Sievers mit guten Gründen ausgesprochen. Leider hat er die Bradley'sche Hypothese mit Stillschweigen übergangen, die es uns ermöglicht, auch nach Ausscheidung des so viele Schwierigkeiten bereitenden ersten Stückes die übrigen Räthsel Cynewulf zuzutheilen."

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NEW TEXTS OF THE OLD ENGLISH LORD'S PRAYER AND HYMNS.

SINCE the publication of my article on 'The

Evolution of the Lord's Prayer in English' (*American Journal of Philology* xii, 59-66), Professor J. M. Hart, of Cornell University, obligingly reminds me of the version found in *Anglia* xi, 100. On comparing this more critically with the versions printed in my article, I find that it must be derived from what I have there called *Ælf.* 2, that is, from the translation of the Lord's Prayer printed in *Ælfric's 'Homilies,'* ed. Thorpe, vol. ii, p. 596. That the evidence may be accessible to those interested, both forms are here reproduced. Dr. Logeman retains the punctuation of the manuscript in printing the Prayer in *Anglia*: here I modernize it, and expand the contraction for *and*. Otherwise I reproduce both texts as they are in the books. That from the 'Homilies' stands first.

"*Du ure Fæder, þe eart on heofenum, sy ðin nama gehalgod. Gecume þin rice. Sy ðin willa swa swa on heofenum swa eac on eorðan. Syle us to-dæg urne dæghwomlican hláf, and forgif us ure gyltas swa we forgyfað þam de wið us agyltað. And ne læt þu na us on costnunge, ac alys us fram yfele. Sy hit swa.*"

"*Du ure Fæder, ðe eart on heofonum, sy þin nama gehalgod. Gecume þin rice. Si þin willa swa on heofonum and eac on eorðan. Syle us to-dæg urne dæghwomlican hláf, and forgif us ure gyltas swa swa we forgyfað þam þe wið us agyltað. And ne læt þu na us on costnunge, ac alys us fram yfele. Si hit swa.*"

These two versions agree in the following peculiarities as against all others that I have cited: *Gecume, swa (swa, on heofenum (heofonum) swa (and) eac on eorðan, dæghwomlican*. That in *Anglia* agrees with *Ælfric* in general as against all other versions in these particulars:

Du ure Fæder, Sy ðin willa, Syle us (nu) to-dæg urne dæghwomlican (dæghwomlican) hlaf, ðam (mannum) ðe wið us agyltað, ná, ac alys us fram yfele, Sy hit swa.

Ælfric's paraphrase of the sixth petition in the course of his homily, *Ne gedafa, ðu God, þæt we beon gelædde on costnunge*, can hardly be considered to outweigh these correspondences. Besides, we must note the agreement of the accent in *hláf, us, læd (læt)*, as reproduced above. The agreement with *Ælfric* is confirmed by the fact that the two versions quoted are followed in their respective places by the same document, in each case entitled "Se læssa creda." I reproduce that given in the

'Homilies,' and append a collation with that in *Anglia*:

"Ic gelyfe on God, Fæder Ælmihtigne, Scyppend¹ heofenan and eorðan; and ic gelyfe² on Hælend Crist, his áncennedan Sunu, urne Drihten, se wæs geeacnod of ðam Halgan Gaste, and acenned of Marian þam mædene, geðrowod under ðam Pontiscan Pilate, on róde ahángen, hé wæs dead and bebyrged,³ and hé niðer-astáh to helle, and hé⁴ arás of deaðe on ðam ðriddan dæge, and hé astáh úp to heofenum,⁵ and sitt⁶ nu æt swiðran Godes Ælmihtiges Fæder, þanon hé wyle⁷ cuman to démenne ægðer ge ðam cucum ge ðam deadum. And ic gelyfe⁸ on ðone Halgan Gast, and ða halgan geladunge, and halgena gemænnysse, and synna forgifennysse,⁹ and flæsces ærist, and þæt ece lif. Sy hit swa."

¹Scyppend. ²gelyve. ³gebyrged. ⁴omit he. sheofonum. ⁵sit. ⁷wile. ⁸gelyve. ⁹omit and synna forgifennysse. The collation disregards the interchange of *p* and *ð*, and the contraction for *and*.

The form printed by Logeman is apparently the later, if we may judge from the omissions, and from spellings like *gelyve* (*gelyve*).

On page 103 of the same volume of *Anglia*, Logeman prints from MS. 427 of Lambeth Palace Library what he calls an oration (*sic*). It needs only a glance to show that it consists of the whole of the first Hymn printed by Grein in his 'Bibliothek,' ii, 280, and a part of the second, given on page 281. Grein's text goes back to Cott. Jul. A 2 of the British Museum. It is interesting, therefore, to have this second, if inferior, form. I collate Logeman's text with Grein's, citing by the line-numbers in the latter, and noting *p*'s and *ð*'s, but ignoring contractions for *and*. Note that Grein's stands first.

Hymn I. 2 geara: geara. 3 saule: sawle. 4 hy: heo. 5 ealdor: aldor. 6 forþan: forþon; eðest: epest. 7 þæra: ðara; vide oððe side: side oððe wide.

Hymn II. 1 beorht: brihta; folkes scyppend: folces scyppend. 2 gemiltsa: gemilda. 3 sile: syle; þine: ðine. 4 byð: bið. 5 deofle: deoflum: campað: com pað. 6 mirigðe: myrigðe. 7 he þa: omit. 8 bute: butan; yfeles: yfles. 9-13 wanting in Lambeth MS. 427.

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NOTES ON THE CANADIAN-FRENCH DIALECT OF GRANBY

(PROVINCE OF QUEBEC).

I. Vocabulary.

The data here recorded were obtained in June, 1891, from Mr. M., a French-Canadian of Worcester, Mass. Mr. M., who is about thirty years of age, was born in Granby, Province of Quebec, and before coming to Worcester (where he has been living for about twelve months) he had resided for three years in Manchester, N. H. He is a man of considerably more than average intelligence, and stated that the information given to the writer would fairly represent the chief peculiarities of the speech of his native place.

The investigation was undertaken mainly on the lines of the excellent paper of Prof. Squair on the dialect of the district of Ste. Anne de Beaupré,¹ with a view of ascertaining, if possible, the difference of speech which is believed to exist between the various districts of French Canada.

With regard to the vocabulary, the following facts were ascertained:

a. Of words contained in Oscar Dunn's 'Glossaire Franco-Canadien,'² these were known to M. in the sense given by Dunn:

Abattre, a (=elle), abîmer, asteure, avoine (faire manger de l'avoine à quelqu'un), bâdrer, bombarde, bordée de neige, brassée (*s.v.* bras-sin), cage, cageux, campe, capot, carriole, catalogne, chantier, coppe, créature, croûte, dégrader, doutance (avoir doutance de), éplucher, épluchette, érablière, escousse, étriver (faire étriver quelqu'un), gas, goudrelle, î (=il, ils), itou, lisse, mitasse, mocassin, on (=nous), patinoir, poudre, poudrerie, pivart, retapper (se faire retapper) routeur, saut, smart, souris-chaude, sucrerie, talle, ti, tiendre, tignasse, timon, tinton, tire, tirer, tocson, tombe, tombée de la nuit, tondre, toquer, touche, tous-jours, tourne, tournement, tralée, traîne, traîne sauvage, traineau, travail, traverse, trem-pette, tricolor, tuque⁽¹⁾, tripoter, volier, voyageur, yéya.

b. The following words have significations, additional to, or different from, those given by Dunn:

Amarrer (second *a* like *o* of English *nor*).

To kill: J'vâ l'amôré=I am going to kill it.

¹ *Proceedings* of the Canadian Institute, 1888, pp. 161-168.

² Québec, 1880.